

# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER.**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - DECEMBER 18

Gen. Burnside threw his army across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, the Confederates making but slight resistance—only enough to indicate their presence in the vicinity and entice the Federals over.—The Confederates killed some fifty Federals, by means of sharpshooters concealed in the houses of the city, while constructing a pontoon bridge. The Federals formed a storming party and crossed in boats and drove out the sharpshooters at the point of the bayonet; while Burnside turned his whole artillery, 143 pieces, on the devoted city, which of course was terribly shattered and fired. But on getting his army over, came Burnside's trouble. It seems very probable now that Burnside was enticed across the river in order to trap him; for on Saturday a battle, perhaps the most terrible of the war, was fought, and the very latest news we have is, that Burnside has retreated back to the north side of the river, with a rumored loss of thirty-five or forty thousand men.

The following note, received on yesterday, precludes us from commenting on the publication by the Bulletin, on Thursday, of the names of several Union gentlemen on a Ticket headed 'No Negro Equality.' 'Let Conservatism take the place of Radicalism.' We were happy to receive the note, and we hope our contemporary will be able to give an explanation satisfactory to every one. At the same time we hope our contemporary will distinctly state that it was not intended by the editorial endorsement which accompanied the publication, to charge or insinuate that the recklessness and fanaticism which advocates 'negro equality,' or which endorses the policy of Abolitionism, has the 'supremacy in this community.'—Eagle.

Mr. Green: The 'Democratic Ticket' referred to in your issue on Thursday, was handed to us with the request that the same should be inserted in our paper. Since its publication, we have learned that some of the gentlemen named therein were not aware of the formation or existence of the ticket, and that the same was arranged and announced without any previous arrangement, or consultation with them. We published the same as it was handed to us. If any improper use was made of the names of any of the gentlemen announced therein, it was done without our knowledge or participation. We shall, however, allude to the Ticket in our next issue.

Respectfully yours,  
Dec. 12, 1862. **ROSS & ROSSER.**  
We have only to add to the above, that the paragraph which appeared in our columns as an editorial commendation of the "ticket," was handed us with the "ticket" advertisement itself; and we published both as all newspaper conductors do, in the routine of business. We disclaim all responsibility whatever, either for placing the names of gentlemen on the ticket, or for the heading prefixed to the published ticket, or for the terms in which the ticket was commended to the public attention.—It does not express our opinions as we should have expressed them had we thought proper to utter them at all. We certainly should rejoice to see a pure Democratic ticket elected, but we do not feel warranted in making unhandsome charges against the present authorities of the city.

The news from Nashville is not of an exciting character. The two armies are facing each other in rather close proximity.—Reports from the enemy are contradictory, some representing them as about to pounce upon Rosecrans, and others that he is preparing to retreat. There is no doubt as to Jeff. Davis' visit to Bragg's army, and he is reported to have told the soldiers that Tennessee must be held at all hazards.

Gen. Sigel says that he has one regiment, the 136th N. Y., which would take Richmond, if they could once be encamped within three miles of it one night—by stealing it.

Five of the smaller gunboats will leave Cincinnati this week for the Lower Mississippi river.

In a speech of Vice President Stephens, at Crawfordsville, a few weeks since, he declared the present contest emphatically 'the people's war'; that it was an effort of one people to blot out another from existence, and that every man in the South should aid the army which is preventing him from being reduced to a serf. He proclaimed the war a great calamity to the South, and that it was 'the greatest war, and waged on the largest scale, of any since the birth of Christ. The history of the world—not excepting the crusades—furnishes no parallel to it in the present era.'

The Loss at HARTSVILLE.—A special dispatch from Nashville says we lost eighty-seven killed and about one hundred and twenty wounded, and thirteen hundred prisoners. Three wagon loads of muskets were afterwards retained by our re-enforcements. The enemy got about thirty wagons and teams.

The President on Monday of last week, sent a message to Gen. Sigel, ordering the execution of thirty-nine of the Minnesota Indians on the 19th inst.

It is rumored that Morgan, with 4,000 men have started for Ohio and Indiana.

## From the Richmond Dispatch, 4th. The Attitude of England towards the Confederate States.

A friend reminds us that Lord Russell, when questioned in the House of Lords as to the truth of the rumor, very current at the time—to the effect that a proposition of mediation had been made to him by the Emperor of the French—denied emphatically that any such proposition had ever been made. This, we believe, is true to the letter, although we had no recollection of it at the time we wrote the article upon that subject, which appeared on Tuesday. But did not Lord Russell intimate to Lord Russell that if he would postpone the recognition of the Confederate States a certain number of days he would have subdued the rebellion, and would send him a plentiful supply of cotton? Did not Russell cause this intimation to be communicated to the Emperor, who, as he believed, was about to make a proposition of that kind to the British Government? Did it not cause the Emperor to lay aside, for the time being, the design which he was believed to entertain? If such were the facts, the answer of Lord Russell was a contemptible quibble, unworthy of a statesman, however worthy of him.

Let us suppose it to be true, for the sake of argument, that Seward made the intimation in question, and that he held it out as an inducement to the Emperor to withhold his intended mediation. Do the annals of Tacitus, or the pages of Gibbon, or the history of Warren Hastings' government of India, or any other record of cruelty and injustice, ancient or modern, reveal a crime so cold-blooded, so atrocious, so utterly damnable, in all its phases and aspects, either of imagination or commission? Did not Lord Russell know in what manner Seward designed to obtain that cotton, with which he proposed to purchase his forbearance, and the hope of obtaining which he held out as a bribe to the Emperor of the French? Had it not been announced in proclamations, in acts of Congress, in speeches upon the hustings, and in newspapers? Had not acts of confiscation been passed? Had not armies been set in motion? Had not the slaves been invited to rise and massacre their masters, through every journal that supported Seward and Lincoln in their bloody crusade? Was not Lord Russell well aware that every pound of cotton which Seward would send to England would be saturated with the blood of men fighting for the dearest rights of humanity, of women and children slaughtered by the ruthless hands of infuriated slaves? Did he not know it could be procured on no other terms, and that to attempt to procure it on any other would ever be made? What was the suggestion of Seward but a proposal to bribe England with the spoils of an empire?

We are far from believing that the people of England would have assented to such a monstrous proposition, had the whole facts of the case, in all its enormity, been known to them. But the question was not put in such a manner as to defy evasion. Lord Russell should have been asked whether or not Seward had ever proposed to him to forward for a certain period, or for any period, on a pledge to send him as much cotton as England required as the condition of forbearance. Then would the people of Great Britain have clearly understood how far their Government meant to make them partake of the accursed thing—the spoils of the Confederacy, wet with the blood of the bravest race that ever sprang from the loins of Old England. We are by no means sure that the people of England would even have hesitated upon the recognition of the Confederate States.

There are many reasons why they should wish to keep clear of the war, while wishing us every possible degree of success.—They own nearly a thousand millions of stock in the Yankee States. They have monopolized, or are fast monopolizing, the entire trade of the world. They have an enormous commerce abroad, which would instantly become a prey to the Yankee corsairs. All these, to say nothing of the precarious tenure by which they would hold Canada in the event of a war, would be strong pledges to keep the peace. But they owe it to themselves to clear their skirts of the damning suspicion which their Foreign Secretary has caused to be attached to them, or at least which he is supposed to have caused. Above all, they owe it to themselves to get rid of the superannuated mediocrities that are rendering them a byword and a reproach to all the nations of the earth.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, yesterday introduced resolutions into the Senate, charging Ex President Buchanan with "sympathy with the rebellion," because he did not plunge at once into coercive measures to prevent it. This is a malicious proceeding upon the part of Mr. Davis, for what practical good can be gained by it? Mr. Buchanan acted as he thought the country's interest demanded, and it would have been well if Lincoln had imitated his example.—Under Mr. Buchanan's policy, in reference to secession, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas would not have seceded; there would have been no war, and the Cotton States, deprived of the border States, would have soon come back to the Union.—Mr. Buchanan treated the revolution in the South like a statesman; Mr. Lincoln like an ignoramus, who knew nothing of the history of his country and the principles of its Constitution. Mr. Buchanan's policy, carried out, would have been death to secession; Lincoln has built up and rendered it formidable. It is disgraceful in a Senator to accuse an Ex-President of treason, without the slightest evidence upon which to base his charge, save that he did not like the policy he pursued in reference to the rebellion. We repeat, Buchanan's policy kept the border States in the Union; Lincoln drove them out and brought on civil war.—Which is the best friend of the Union?—Cin. Enquirer.

The President states the cost of the war for the year ending June 30, 1862, at over four hundred millions of dollars. Apportioned among the 20 millions in the North, this sum would buy every family 70 acres of land at \$125. Or it would give every man woman and child 20 pounds—or buy each two barrels of flour, 100 pounds of corn, 5 pounds of coffee, and 15 pounds sugar—or it would, if laid out in clothing, clothe all one year. As the expense of the war will yearly be 400 millions, every man, woman and child is indirectly losing his or her proportion thereof, by its continuance—and all as the President indicates to free the negroes, and colonize them, for he has no hope of peace otherwise.—Ohio Democrat.

A new paper has been started in Atchison, Kansas, which is in favor of George B. McClellan for President, and Sam. Medary, of Ohio, for Vice President, in 1864.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY, FLEMING CIRCUIT, SCT. September Term, 1862.

On Monday, the 1st day of September 1862, at 10 o'clock, the Hon. L. W. Anderson, took his seat in the Court-house, at Flemingsburg, as Judge of the Fleming Circuit Court, and L. M. Cox moved the Court to appoint a Committee to prepare and present resolutions expressive of the sense of the Fleming Bar, as to the distinguished ability, with which Hon. Elijah C. Phister, late Judge of said Court had discharged the duties of the office.

The Judge and Bar all concurring in the propriety of the motion it was unanimously agreed, that he would appoint the members of the Bar to take such action as they should deem proper, and to prepare and present such resolutions as would express their sentiments, which suggestion was concurred in, and after conference with the members of the Bar, L. M. Cox presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be copied upon the order book, by the Clerk of this Court.

WHEREAS, The term for which Hon. Elijah C. Phister was elected, and has presided as Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District has expired, and Judge Phister having before declined to be a Candidate for re-election, and the Hon. L. W. Anderson, having been elected to said office, and taken his seat as Judge, the members of the Bar feel that it is their duty (and with much pleasure they proceed to discharge it) to express their deep sense of respect and esteem for the retiring Judge, who has so courteously and decorously demeaned himself as Judge of this Court, and to testify to the able manner in which he has administered the laws.

1. Wherefore Resolved, That the Hon. Elijah C. Phister, as Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, has during the term of his office discharged the duties thereof with marked and distinguished ability, in the highest dignity and decorum, in the manner of proceeding, and with fidelity, industry, impartiality, and profound legal learning in the administration of the laws, for which, we tender to him the thanks of the Bar, and believe he will receive the reward of the approval of the entire community.

JOHN M. HARBESON, Clerk Fleming Circuit Court.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA.—The war at this time, in this section, has the appearance of being carried into Africa—the upper part of the town of Gallipolis. During the past week there has been no little excitement in our midst, all growing out of difficulties between soldiers and negroes. As to where the real fault lies there are various opinions among citizens. The soldiers, however, claim that the negroes are insolent and abusive, which they will not submit to. On Monday last the feeling almost culminated in a general cleaning out of the negroes by the soldiers. It appears that at a grocery, kept by a white man, some three or four soldiers got into a row with some darkies, and Orderly Little, of Captain Leeper's company, who was at a blacksmith shop not very far distant, hearing of it, proceeded to the place to stop the difficulty, when a revolver was drawn upon him by one of the negroes. Mr. Little wrenched the pistol from him, throwing the darkness to the ground, and while punning him over the head with it, was shot at by three or four negroes from a house, a ball taking effect in his back near the right shoulder. The word was passed through town that Mr. Little was killed; the soldiers assembled, and made a clean sweep among the liquor establishments in that end of town, and arrested four negroes, who are now in jail, though the general wish among the soldiers was to have a little hanging done on the occasion. The negro who shot the Orderly was not to be found, but vengeance deep is threatened, and we understand records amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars are offered by members of the cavalry company for Mason, the name of the negro by whom Little was shot. Mr. Little's wound, though painful, is not considered dangerous.—McArthur (Ohio) Democrat.

We published yesterday in the Enquirer, and we presume all our readers perused it, the letter of the Abolition members of Congress from Minnesota to the President, requesting him not to interfere in behalf of the Indians who are condemned to be shot for their atrocities perpetrated on woman and children in that State during the late Indian war. The protest is very well, and pleads eloquently the cause of humanity and civilization.

But we understand these same Minnesota members of Congress and their Abolition allies are in favor of the emancipation policy and of the arming of the negroes in the South. This would lead to the commission of crimes upon unoffending women and children by the negroes that would throw far into the shade even those of the Minnesota savages, while it would be upon a thousand-fold greater scale. Butchery and rape upon woman and children would be the full work of the degraded and brutal African, whose instincts are even lower and more bestial than those of the Indian.—These are the natural fruits of forcible abolition, and none can favor the latter without assuming the responsibilities of the former. It is straining at a goat and swallowing a camel to condemn the atrocities of the Indians, and then favor those of the negro.

Cin. Enq.  
DRINK LESS WITH YOUR MEALS.—Many men have relieved themselves of dyspepsia by not drinking any thing, not even water, during their meals. No animal, except man, ever drinks in connection with his food.—Man ought not to. Try this, dyspeptics, and you will not wash down mechanically that which ought to be masticated and assimilated before it is swallowed.

NEGRO TRAITORS.—The Providence Post has a letter from a distinguished officer at Hilton Head, which says:

"The recent expedition to Pocotaligo captured three colored soldiers, dressed in the uniform and armed with the muskets which they had received from the hands of Gen. Hunter.

The whole country observes in the conduct of Halleck a degree of animosity toward McClellan that Halleck's own story doesn't justify. He blames McClellan for not getting to Washington in time to relieve Pope, and blames him for not relieving Harper's Ferry. The country will hardly endorse the justice of these censures upon Halleck's own showing.—Lou. Dem.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.  
SENATE.—Mr. King, of New York, presented a petition protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy. Also, presented a petition in favor of a general bankrupt act.

Mr. Fields, of New Jersey presented a petition asking for a bounty for sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for the removal of the Indians. Referred.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, offered a resolution requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate the report and accompanying documents of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as Commissioner of the United States during last summer at New Orleans.—Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that, after it had become manifest that an insurrection against the United States was about to break out, in several States, James Buchanan, then President, from sympathy with the conspirators and their treasonable projects, failed to take the necessary and proper measures to prevent it; therefore he should receive the censure and condemnation of the Senate and the American people. Laid over.

The resolution relative to certain citizens of Delaware was taken up.

Mr. Davis proceeded to speak at length in favor of the resolution, arguing that the President had no authority under the Constitution to make any such arrests. The President had no right to suspend a law or define its execution.

After some argument Mr. Davis admitted that the President was excusable in arresting Gov. Morehead of Kentucky.

It was even commendable. It would not have been inexcusable to arrest the leaders of the Hartford Convention, or Buchanan, to have arrested Phillips, Cheever, and other miserable miscreants. He denied that Slavery was the cause of the war. It was because New England and other States had abolished Slavery and commenced a crusade against the States which held on to it. He thought the people would arise and reconstruct this Union, and leave Massachusetts out in the cold, frozen regions. If the war had been carried on according to the principles of the Crittenden compromise, it would have been finished long ago.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and at its conclusion adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blake, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish a postal money order system. Referred.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, introduced a bill to reduce dues on paper from thirty-five cents to ten per cent. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Noel, of Missouri, introduced a bill which was referred to, to procure the abolition of Slavery in Missouri. It provides a compensation to legal owners.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the House, there should be no legislation changing the existing laws providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt in coin.

The resolution passed by a vote of 81 against 21.

Mr. Lowe offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Way and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the tariff increasing the prime necessities so that the importation of foreign goods will not exceed the amount exported of American growth and manufacture, exclusive of specie.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Proclamation of the President of September 22, 1862, is warranted by the Constitution; that the policy of emancipation as indicated therein is well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace; is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power with proper regard to the rights of citizens and the perpetuity of a free Government.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to 53 against 80.

The resolution was then adopted by 78 against 57.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, offered the following and demanded the previous question on its passage.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to inform the House, if in his judgment it is not inconsistent with the public interests, whether in any act of allegiance or parole required to be taken by the person now or later held in custody by the authorities of the United States, there was inserted a clause to the effect that he should not bring suits for the recovery of damages for such imprisonment, or that he should not oppose by speech or otherwise, the war measures of the Administration.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on President's Message.

Mr. Cox spoke about the conduct of the Administration of President Lincoln, and the policy of the Republicans in general, arguing that the people in the recent elections had condemned the emancipation edict of the President, and his other measures.—He said he asserted what he said he knew to be true, namely, that the removal of General McClellan was a sacrifice to appease the Abolitionists, that officer being in favor of conducting the war by organized armies, and under and not above the Constitution.

The Administration will be compelled to resort to the Gen. McClellan's plan for carrying on to war, and a conservative policy. Unless this be done, a disadvantageous peace may be the result.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—An exchange paper says: 'I have been troubled more or less the past few weeks with the toothache, and failed to find relief, until I received the following from a friend, which I can assure your readers is a sure cure.—Take a small piece of alum and burn it on a stove or a shovel, mix it with an equal part of common salt and pulverize; then saturate a piece of cotton with water and sprinkle the powder over it and place it in the cavity of the tooth. In five minutes thereafter all pain will disappear.'

THE HONEYMOON BRIGADE.—The New York Express gives the following as a communication:

'Deuteronomy, twenty-fourth chapter, 5 verse: 'When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go to war, neither shall he be charged with any business, but he shall be free at home one year, and shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken.'

## BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

Last night about 8 o'clock, Rebel cavalry under Major White, about 495 strong, made a raid into Poolsville, Md. They found there thirty-five, of Scott's nine hundred, quartered in a wooden building. After a brief but determined struggle, and when the building was on fire, Lieut. Smith and seventeen men of Company L, surrendered, and were paroled.

On our side we lost one killed, Lieut. Stiles and two wounded, Lieut. Smith and Corp. Berry. The Confederates lost two killed and thirteen wounded.

NASHVILLE, December 15.

A special to the Herald says: 'Jeff Davis has arrived at Murfreesboro', and is the guest of Mr. Hanney. The Rebels have re-occupied Franklin. The enemy seem to be moving up. Forrest is not at Charlotte, but there is a heavy force at Nolinsville.

New York, December 16.

Specials this morning contain nothing from Fredericksburg not in the Associated Press last night. Whole number killed, wounded and missing in Franklin's grand division, 5,932.

The Washington Intelligencer of yesterday says:

'The engagement, contrary to what appears to have been the general expectation, was not resumed yesterday. The enemy was occupied in extending and strengthening his works, and our army was taking care of its wounded and burying such of its dead as could be recovered from the battlefield.'

Burnside was re-enforced during the day by Gen. Sigel's corps. He unquestionably had good reasons for delaying another attack upon the enemy's line.

It appears the Paymaster's Department is able to procure only about \$800,000 per day for soldiers' wages, while the demand is four millions. This fact is owing to the inability of manufacturers to supply them, and accounts for the injury done the soldier.

The following dispatch was received by the President at 4 o'clock Sunday morning:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, December 13.

We have carried the first line of the enemy's works opposite the town, three miles below, and have to gain the crest of the hill to-day. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about 5,000.

Fortress Monroe, December 14.

Southern papers say Gen. Foster's force is designed to co-operate with the Yankees against Richmond, either by a direct advance upon Petersburg, or by an attempt to seize our railroad communication at Weldon.

Richmond, December 9.

General Meade attacked an outpost of the enemy's at Hartselle, on the Cumberland river, killing and wounding and capturing 1,500 prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and 2,000 small arms. Our loss is 225 killed and wounded.

The day previous a small foraging train was captured by Gen. Sigel, near Nashville, with 50 prisoners.

MOBILE, December 9.

Twenty-five Federal prisoners taken near Coffeeville yesterday, were brought in to-day. Cars are running from Grand Junction to Holly Springs, and telegraph working.

The Richmond Examiner says, 'The preparations of the United States to subjugate the South are now truly gigantic. In the East, West and North, on land and water, everywhere, and on all sides, the movements of the Federal army and fleet indicate a zeal, a hope, a fanaticism, a desperate avidity that should banish from every Southerner's mind all thought of an early peace, and nerve every loyal Southern hand for a battle, in which there will be no quarter.'

'Northern Virginia is again overrun.—Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, Charleston and Mobile are once more threatened.—Texas, unfettered, lies helpless and bleeding in the power of the enemy.'

'Forces are being prepared in Missouri and Kansas for the invasion of Arkansas.—Communication between the West and Richmond is menaced at Chattanooga and Knoxville, and the Mississippi and tributaries are beset with gunboats, for operations as soon as the floods come.'

NEWBORN, N. C., December 10.

The free labor movement, which has been extensively but quietly organized in Eastern North Carolina, is said to be in preparation among the organization of the Government of the State on a loyal basis, so that North Carolina may accept President Lincoln's policy of compensated emancipation.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

The following is just received.

FALCONSBURG, December 16. 8. 45—A. M.

It is raining fast. The river is rising rapidly. Our troops are all on this side of the river and the pontoons are up.

The Lindell Hotel, at St. Louis and the largest in the world was finished on the 1st inst. It is equivalent to eight acres of land; contains 515 rooms, 21 parlors, 27 acres of plastering, 7 acres of flooring, 32 miles of bell-wire, 9 1/2 miles of base-board, 12 miles of gas, steam and water pipe, 1 1/2 miles of 1,200 feet of hall, 810 windows, and 14,000 feet of painted imitation of corded. The quantity of bricks used in the building is 8,000,000. In the basement there is a railroad running the entire length for the transportation of heavy articles, and above are two steam elevators for lifting fuel and baggage from the ground to the floors above.—The billiard room is 63 feet by 43. The gentlemen's dining room is 125 by 45, and the ladies' ordinary 95 by 45. The house is not yet furnished.

DEATH OF EX GOVERNOR OWSELY.—We received intelligence yesterday by telegraph from Danville of the death of Ex Governor William Owseley, at the residence of his son in-law Col. Clifton Rhodes. The deceased was in the eighty first year of his age and had filled many high and responsible positions under our State Government.

The civil and military authorities at Nashville, Tenn., seized, on last Saturday, \$250,000 in Confederate notes.

They were sent by mail and express from the eastern counties, and addressed to Lieutenants, Captains, and staff officers in the Federal army. We are sorry to see that some of the Federal army have become so degraded as to deal in such worthless trash.—Lou. Dem.

Genius may co-exist with wilderness, idleness, folly, even with crime; but not long with selfishness and the indulgence of an envious disposition.

## ALEX. MADDOX, OLD STAND ON WALL STREET. GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS, COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long-established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash, or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use. ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor. ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON—50 Hls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily. ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by the gallon. ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS—Choiceest Brown and White Sugars always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply. ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS—Green and Black of all the best grades. ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish. ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality. ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers. ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee. ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL—Always in full supply. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM—Choice prepared always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of ship construction. ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese. ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware. ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Br. and Table Salt by the bag. ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail. ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons. ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Irish, Country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties. ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old. ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and a modest for storage or sale always received on commission on the most moderate rates.

## GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR, MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND EXPEDITION.

I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR, at St. Louis, Mo. and 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins, Maysville, Ky. Dec 12, 1862-ly

FRANK & COONS